

tenuis, have adopted the name *E. caribaea* for the plant generally known as *E. capitata*.

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TRIPSACUM DACTYLOIDES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Subsequent to the publication of the 7th edition of Gray's Manual, which cites Connecticut as the northeastern limit of range for *Tripsacum dactyloides* L., at least two Rhode Island stations have been discovered, one of which is in Bristol County, on the east side of Narragansett Bay. Thus it is not surprising that an extension of the range of this species into Massachusetts has been made by Mr. G. L. Stebbins at Westport Point while collecting for the New England Botanical Club during its annual field trip last September. He discovered a small colony of this curious grass in marshy ground at the top of a shingle beach within a rod or two of salt water. A specimen has been placed in the Club Herbarium.—R. J. EATON, Cambridge, Mass.

NOTE ON ASTER AMETHYSTINUS.—The article in RHODORA for January, 1930, discussing *Aster amethystinus* as an obvious hybrid, recalled my own experiences with this rare and fascinating plant. I first noted it in the northern part of Williamstown, Massachusetts, September 23, 1924. I was driving along the road parallel to the Boston & Maine railway track. A large clump in full bloom attracted me by its peculiar amethystine color, and I stopped to investigate and collect. Both *Aster novae-angliae* and *A. multiflorus*, the putative parents, were abundant close by.

Some time after I noticed in the Vermont Flora that the only authentic station for *Aster amethystinus* in that state was at South Pownal, where the plant was collected by W. W. Eggleston before 1900. I reasoned that this must be in the same general region. Accordingly, October 5, 1926, I stopped at the Williamstown station again, climbed the fence to the railway track, and followed it several rods across the state line into Vermont, till I discovered what may well have been Eggleston's original stand of the hybrid. The two parent species were scattered about in considerable profusion.

It would be a very interesting project for some botanical garden or experiment station to breed this interesting hybrid artificially for

comparison with the wild plants.—CLARENCE HINCKLEY KNOWLTON,
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